## NEW YORK PERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS

TERMS, cash in advance
THE DAILY HERALD cents per copy—37 per annum.
THE WEERLY HERALD every Saturday, at 6% cents
per copy, or 13 per annum; the European edition 35 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, or 35 to any part of the
Continent both to include postage.
ALL LETTERS by Mail for Subscriptions or with Adverbisements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from
the money remitted. becements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the more yemitted CORRESPONDENCE containing important seem, solicited from any quarter of the world-lived will be liberally paid for. By OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULABLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return those rejected.

JOH PRINTING executed with neutness, cheapness, and despotch. ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

Volume XX......No. 181

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway-John Bull-IRISH BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-BRIDE OF LAMMER-

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-QUEEN OF A DAY. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chembers street-RAFFAELLE-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-MASANIELLO.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-4,2 Broadway CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 589 Broadway-Pano-Bana of Europe and Siege of Sebastopol.

New York, Sunday, July 1, 1855.

The News.

There was quite a fashionable gathering at the tropolitan theatre last evening, to celebrate the third anniversary of the Young Mea's Democratic Union Club. An address was delivered by Mr. John Cochrane, the retiring president, and spee were made by General Nye and others. We give a report of the proceedings.

An account of the extreme heat in our city

yesterday, and its effects, will be found elsewhere

in our paper. Nine persons were sun struck.

The health of our city still continues remarkably ed. We learn from the City Inspector's report that there were 341 deaths in the city during the past week-an increase of 31 over the previous week. Among the principal causes of deat's consumption carried off 28; convulsions (infautile), 40; cholera infantum, 10; diarrhees, 8; dropsy in the head, 20; dysentery, 7; scarlet fever, 14; typhoid fever, 5; inflammation of the bowals, 9; inflammation tion of lungs, 7; infantile marasmus, 15; and measles, 10. There were 12 deaths from violent causes, 3 premature births, and 35 cases of still Of the entire number 104 were adults, and 237 children, 133 of whom were under one year; 23 were inmates of our public institutions. The following is the classification of diseases: -Bones, joints, &c., 1; brain and nerves, 86; generative organs, 6; heart and blood vessels, 10; lungs, throat, &c., 72; old age, 4; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 25; stillborn and premature births, 38; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 70; uncertain seat and general fevers, 24; unknown, 1; urinary organs, 4. The nativity table shows 245 to hav m natives of the United States. 41 of Ireland, 39 of Germany, 8 of England, 2 of France, 3 of Sou-land, 1 of Switzerland, and 1 of Wales.

An important communication respecting the emi gration from Germany and Baxony, received by Mayor Wood from the U. S. Consul at Leipsic, wil

be found in our paper this morning.

In another column will be found the protest greed to at the late meeting of Fren h residents betd in Leopard street again at the new Liquor law is a idressed to the American people, and after appealing to the historical souven'rs which unite in common bonds of broth-rhood the two nations, it nces the new law as an invasion of the princi ples which both have struggled and bled for. With his protest all further idea of resistance against the law on the part of our French population ceases. They indignantly repudiate the projects of armed hostility towards it which have been attributed to hem. The document is highly creditable to the good sense and moderation of the persons composing the meeting in Leonard street. We trust that they represent the sentiments of our foreign popu-

The anti-liquor law men of Chicago had a grand inhitee over the defeat of the Maine law in Illinois on the 27th last. Guns were fired, bands of music siastic spreches were made, and a grand procession the largest ever seen in Chicago, was formed and murched through the principal streets. On the

The Chief Justice of Maine has desided, in the case of a person sentenced by a Police Court to fine and imprisonment for selling a glass of liquor, that municipal Judges and Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction for punishing liquor sellers, which can only be done by indictment and trial by jury in the Supreme Court. The effect of this decision, it is said, will completely pullify the Liquor

By our despatch from Washington it will be seen shat Judge Mason, the Commissioner of Patents, has resigned, and that it is probable Mr. Shugert, chief clerk in the Patent Office, will succeed Eighteen removals are stated to have been made in Treasury department vesterday. Mr. Cramoton, the British Minister, is said to have taken of fexce at the admiristration for preventing the de parture of recruits for the Crimes.

By the steamship St. Lawrence, Capt. Munro, arrived last evening, from Key West and Havana, we have dates to the 25th uit. The steamship Isabel arrived at Key West on the morning of the 25th. The city of Havana was quiet, and the island The U. S. steamship Fulton, Capt. il, was entering the harbor of Havana when Our correspondent at Rio de Janiero, writing on

May 23d, furnishes some interesting items regard ing the diplomatic and executive progress made lately with regard to the navigation of the Amazon. An exhibition of American manufactures and works of art had attracted much of the imperial and popular attention. The Emperor rejuces at the extinction of the save trade and the prospect of

maturing a colonization scheme.

The Know Nothing Stace Council of Georgia has been in session at Marion, in that State, They adopted the Georgia platform, and nominsted the Her. Garrett Audrews as their candidate for G>

Another mail robber, a clerk in the post office at Chicago, has been arrested. Four thousand dollars were found in his room, and it is believed that ten to fifteen thousand dollars had been sto en from the

mails at that office. The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to some 600 to 700 bales; the market closed quite steady. Holders were indisposed to meet buy-ers at the terms propoted. Inferior, common and medium grades of flour were heavy and inclined to droop, while extra brands, though dull, were without charge of moment. A small lot of Michigan white wheat was reported sold at \$2 52. Indian corn was clerably active, though without change of moment in prices. Pork was firm, with moderate transactions. The coffee market clued on the wesk's sales at an advance of about je. per lb. Sugars closed at ic. to ic. per lb. lower. With the exception of corn and cotton for Liverpool, rates were cull and engagements light.

THE WEATHER .- Will Professor Meriam be good enough to inform the public when this heated term" will be superseded by a cooler temperature? We all know what sort of weather we had yesterday, and it does not require a meteorologist, nor a prophet, to tell us that It was bot the day before.

The Times and State Paxes.

It is altogether a mistake to suppose that because the last canal load could be sold at 118.76, or nearly one-fifth or twenty per cent premium, therefore the aff irs of the State and the floancial condition of the community are flourishing. No man of any experience in Wall street needs to be told that money is worth more than five per cent per annum, and that State stocks are not worth two per cent more than federal securities bearing the same interest. The high rate at which the canal loan was sold is no more evidence of the prosperity of the times than the exorbitant rents of the spring of 1853 were of that period. Both were instances of rash speculation—vaulting ambi tion o'erleaping itself There is this difference between the two: no law obliges a man to take a dwelling house worth \$2,000 a year, or a store worth \$4,000; but there is a law which compels the banks to buy State securities, if they seek to expand their paper. They may be no better than others; they may be really worse than stocks floating about in search of a purchaser below par; no matter, the law says they must be bought, and if a keen operator had the boldness to forestall the market, they may be run up, by the aid of what is technically termed a corner, to fabulous prices. Hence the sale at 118.76. Neither the speculator to whom it was revealed by the spirits that these were the winning figures, nor the defeated bankers, believe for a moment that it would be wise or safe to give \$118.76 for a rent of \$6 per annum. to be paid by the State : they bid high figuresthe one party, because they needed the stocks as the tools of their trade-the other, because he knew they were wanted, and was probably engaged to play the monopoly game. While some people in the city reason falsely

from the award of the canal loan, a good many people in the country seem equally mystified as to financial operations here. They take the stock list, and seeing a rise in this or that railroad stock, or bond, argue that, "in New York, they are having glorious times. Transactions to the extent of nearly twenty millions of dollars in a week!" &c., &c. This argues as much ignorance as poor Mr. Clark showed when he preached against the sinfulness of stock jobping in his first annual message. The price of fancy stocks here, and the extent of dealings in them are no criterion whatever of the condition of the country, the prospects of the crops, or the profitableness of trade. They depend purely on the amount of money which happens to be in the banks to be lent out on call at six per cent. When the banks have plenty of money to lend in this way, there is hardly a broker in the street who does not do a little in stocks on his own account, buying stock and borrowing money from the banks to carry it; and thus a rise in prices and an active market are inevitable. When, on the contrary, money is scarce, and the banks cannot lead the brokers money to speculate in stocks, prices fall, and those who have not moneythat is to say nine out of ten dabblers in stocks -cannot operate at all. It by no means appears, however, that a tightness in the money market here is indicative of an unbealthy condition of trade throughout the country. On the contrary, it often occurs that trade is most prosperous when New York is most thorougaly drained of gold for the benefit of the rural cities; and it is certain that a long continued case in the money market here, in the face of a steady export-indicating as it does a sacrifice of the country to this one city-must be followed by a period of severe stringency. Our country friends, therefore, who are gloating over the prospect of flush times, because this or that railroad bubble is "up," had better do a little more thinking, and save their money awhile. The country lives still, but at the same time the crisis which began last year is not over yet. Very few will believe us when we say so; but when did the many ever display common sense? Is it not their destiny to break their necks at intervals?

The taxes are increasing, the canal revenues are falling off, trade is assuming its old proportions, men are launching out on their old and some of the more barefaced swindles of the last era of swindles have daved to thrust themselves once more into light. Yet withal, the money put in railroads three and four years ago is none the less lost; with one or two exceptions none of them will pay a dividend; ninety-nine hundredths of the corporate enterprises of 1853 and 1854 have been abandoned; trade has not been profitable in more than one great branch; real estate is far more of a drug than operators are willing to allow; gold goos abroad even faster than it did during the terrible months of last year, when the export frightened men's lives out; the war continues with increased vigor, expense, and prospect of injury to trade; and to add to all, the Prohibitory Liquer law is about to go into force, fatally injuring an extensive branch of commerce. ruining one-tenth part of the population, and leaving property worth over forty millions without a tenant.

Here is small comfort for the sanguine. Far better had they use the brief remainder of the present good time in preparing for the coming trouble in August and September, than in launching out into new speculations. There is no need of more expansion or more enterprise. Let the banks curtail instead of expanding, and -if the move be productive of no other goodthey may at all events rely upon it that the speculators who are so smart in forestalling them will very soon be glad enough to be rid of the burthen. Atheneus tells a story of a Jew who, foreseeing a famine in some Mediterranean city, bought up all the flour and grain, and proposed to realise a fortune by selling them to his famishing neighbors: his plan was just on the point of being executed, he had bought the last shiplond of grain, and was carrying the last sack-a heavy one-to his granary; when alas at that very moment, his strength, which avarice had so long sustained, gave way, he tottered, his back broke, and he was found dead on the ground, the sack atop of him. There is a moral in the story for the mercantile community at large as well as the caral loan speculators.

CITIZEN ROBESPIERRE MCELRATH .-- It appears that the citizen Robespierre, as we always suspected, has a plan for settling matters between his principles and his conscience. He publishes very fierce articles in the Tribune, calling for blood and murder to put down rumselling; but in another journal of his, which has just made its appearance, he avers that 'he never goes beyoud a half bottle of champagne, or a pint of claret," Good Lord! Robespierre! a half bottle of champagne! a plot of claret! Why you said Neal Dow was right in shooting down he poor people of Portland, and all for a mere

class of brandy! Where is your honesty, citizen? What are your opinions, citizen Robesplerre? Do you or do you not go for temperance citizen Robespierre McElrath? Are you or are you not for shooting down people here on the 4th of July, citizen Robespierre . M >-Elrath, President of the Nassau Bank?

MORBID PUBLIC SENTIMENT. - Some days ago in Brooklyn, a temale poisoned herself in com puny with a young man. It has been ascertailed that she was a prostitute, named, or known by the name of Sarah Williams; that she had long maintained intimate relations with a foolish young man named Gustin, who had recently returned from Iowa. The precise cause of the suicide is not known; but it is clear that both the deceased were josirm of mind, and the chances are that they succumbed to one of those fits of ill temper and discouragement to which we all are subject at some time or other. After the suicide was discovered, the family of the young man sent the body of the girl to the dead house; at which the public at large have murmured loudly, and even threatened the obnoxious family with violence. By way of testifying their disgust at their conduct, the public have attended the girl's funeral in crowds, and paid her as much respect as if she had been a useful public character or a fit model for the young girls of Brooklyn to

God forbid that we should say a word that might lead to the persecution of the guilty beyond the tomb. By all means let us carry out the beautiful philosophy of Thomas Hood, and remember that now.

But, mark you, Hood does not say that we ought to pay her honor. All he asks is that we lift her up tenderly."

Whatever harshness may have marked the conduct of the Gustin family-of that we off-r no opinion-it is quite clear that the exuberant sympathy expressed for the dead girl was quite out of place. Her suicide could not hallow her calling. That she went to her lover's house and there put an end to her life does not alter the fact that it had been a very bad life, and the sooner ended the better. Moreover, in the whole story not a single redeeming or endearing trait has been brought to light. No one has come forward to swear anything of the dead woman that could excite our compassion. Her wickedness, her crime, her death and her name are all we know: and these tell so uniformly and heavily against her that we are not at all surprised that the warmhearted people of Brooklyn should have resorted to a pious fraud to conceal at least the last.

But it is a very bad sign when a man or a woman becomes an object of interest because they have committed suicide. It is a crime, not a virtuous act; a sign of cowardice or at least weakness; and argues, in a man, an utter ignorance of the main conditions of his being and the duties he was set to perform. In older times, a stake was driven through the body of a suicide. The idea was barbarous, but it was based on reason. Let us beware of glorifying those whom the blunt common sense of antiquity rightly classed among the malefactors.

THE LITTLE VILLAIN-THE TWO DROMIOS. The temperance papers of the "rural districts' insist upon it that the "little villain" is with the liquor interest; but here, where they ought to know him better, they insist that he is but the echo of Greeley and Governor Clark. Now, in this disagreement it is very likely there are two men who are confounded as one. There is Lieutenant Governor Raymond, for example pledged to the policy of prohibition; and there is H. J. Raymond, editor of the Times, who stoutly defended the liquor law veto of Governor Seymour. The one is thus bound to the prohibitory party, and the other to the liquor interest, as far as each can pursue his separate policy without clashing. Hence the Times is astride the fence most of the time; but its shufflings are so suspicious that neither party bas any faith in it. Our cotemporary, thereof Lieutenant Governor Raymond, or plain Henry J. Raymond. It is difficult to gather Seward votes with one hand and liquor advertisements with the other.

A Long Nooning .- We observe that several cases of death from sunstroke are already reported. If the temperature of the atmosphere continues much longer at its present height, we fear that we shall have a much larger number of these casualties than usual. It would be prudent for those who are engaged in out of door work to come to some agreement with their employers, by which their labors should be commenced at an earlier hour-say four o'clock in the morning-and suspended whilst the sun is in its meridian. No employer, we are satisfied, would object to an arrangement which is absolutely necessary to the health and safety of those who work for him. His own interests would, in fact, be consulted by it, for it is physically impossible for laborers or artisans to put forth the same amount of exertion under a scorching sun that they would do in the cool atmosphere of the early morning. Let employers, therefore, revert generally to one of the good old customs of our forefathers, and it dulge their men with a long nooning.

DECREASE OF IMMIGRATION.-Recent statistics show that there has been a considerable falling off of immigration to the United States during this year. It has been stated that the Know Nothings kept the immigrants away, but such does not seem to be the fact, as there has been a still greater per centage of reduction in the arrivals at Quebec, which amounted on the 10th instant to about five thousand, a decrease of over twenty thousand compared with the corresponding period of last year.

We opine that the large enlistment bounty offered in the United Kingdom has had the effect to cause many a fine fellow become food for powder, who would otherwise have cast his lot on some of our lands at the West. The act in relation to encumbered estates has also had a very prosperous effect in Ireland, and, altogether, that unhappy country is in a better state than it has been at any time during the past two or three centuries. These, with other causes not so impertant, have caused the number of immigrants to be reduced this year. It is still large enough for all practical purposes.

PROPELLER NAPOLEON SUNK.—Ellwood Walter, Isu, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, received a despetch from Buffalo, dated the 26th inst, stating it at the propeller Napoleon, from Lake Superior through the canals, struck a rock on the 26th, just after energing St. Mary's river, and sunk in twenty feet of water. The top of the pilot house is just out of the water. She had on board, belonging to the Pittsburg Mining Cempany, sighty tons of mass copper, coming East. Measures were being taken to raise her at on.e.

DECREASE IN NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION .- WE THE LATEST NEWS. uncerstand that our cold water cotemporaries. the Tribune and Times, are beginning to feel already the pressure of public opinion, in a large reduction of their daily issues. From their own showing, it appears that where houses and corner graceries are to let, it is aunounced that "the Times is not taken here," or that "the Tribune is not taken here." which means something. The fact is that in this community, when a fanatical legislative majority and their organs attempt to fasten upon the public a despotic and ruinous act, like this new liquor law, which strikes directly or indirectly at the business and subsistence of two or three hundred thousand of our city population, there will be resistance against it in every lawful shape and form, and against all concerned in passing or upholding it. Wait till the fourth of July.

The hot weather during the past day or two, makes people begin to think about the country, the sea side, and the mountain tops. The season has not yet fairly commenced, but it will be in full swing by week after next. We append a few notices of the most popular

Newport and Saratoga do not promise anything very first named place a few days since, and gives some par-ticulars elsewhere. All the hotels on the hill—the Ocean, Atlantic, and Bellevue-are open. Our esteen ed colored friend, George T. Downing, Esquire, of Wall street and elsewhere, has built a new house nearly opposite the Atlantic Hotel. George has adopted semper paratus for his motto, and people who cannot find anything fit to eat at the hotels will go to Down ind anything fit to eat at the notes will go to Down-ing's, where something palatable is always ready. The personnel of the Newport hotels will be somewhat altered this year. At the Osean, Mr. Weaver will be assisted by Messrs. Ormsbee, Lucas and Jones. The first named gentlemen are well know from their connection with the American Hotel here, and the La Pierre, in Philadelphia. At the Bellevne, Mr. George Gay, whilem of the Tremont House, Boston, and Na-

Gay, whilom of the Tremont House, Boston, and National, Washington, will regulate matters. Under such superintendents the hotels ought to be well kept.

The sensible people who love mountain air will not forget Baldwin's at Iake Mahopac, Putnam county, the Switzerland of America. Pleuty of pure water, pure mountain air, big rocks, fat cattle, real cream,

mountain air, big rocks, rat cavile, real cream, and other luxuries, up here. Three hours only from the City Hall, by the Harlem Bailroad.

At Cape May the immense Mount Vernon Hotel will soon open. National Hall is now open. It has a fine reputation. Try Cape May and the National, you who

delight in the open sea.

A good many New York people have already taken up their abode at the Highlands on the Jersey shore, opposite Sandy Hook. There are three or four hotels or both sides of Shrewsbury river, and plenty of pleasan

fi The Sea View House, a new hotel here, has just been opened for boarders and transient visiters, by Mrs.

places on the river, the Excelsior House is now open. Plenty of pure wa'er and pure air bere. At Port Monmouth, N. J., Mr. James Eagan has open

shooting and other luxuries. At New Rochelle, a pleasant place in old Westchester county, long celebrated for pretty women and great grass-crops, Mrs. Franklin advertises country board. A new house at Long Branch, N. J., has just been

opened by Mr. Amos R. Stellenway. Lovers of sea air will do well to try the Atlantic Pavilion. Amateur fi-hermen will take notice that there is plenty of sport at Fort Hamilton. Take the Coney laland boat, and inquire for the Stillwell House. The Getty House, at Yonkers, a pleasant town on the

Hudson, eighteen miles from the city, is a pleasant place Connectiont, the Stanley House at Bridgeport, the Island House at Milford, on the Sound ; the Wadawan

nack House at Stonington, and the Buckley House Stamford, Conn., all pleasant retreats. At Avon Springs, the United States Hotel is now open One of our co-respondents has something to say anent these springs in another part of this paper.

At Rockaway, Long Island, the Pavilion Hotel is now open. A historic place is Rockaway, and every one re-members the ballad about its "sea girt shore". The hotel at Trenton Falls, New York, a pleasant place

near Utica, is now open.

Belmont Hall, New Brighton, Staten Island, is realy for boarders and visiters.

At New Brighton, Staten Island, one of the most beau-

tiful of modern villages, we have Belmont Hall, en-larged and improved, and open to families or single gen-

hest, B. Rathbun, has opened the Bath House, by the sea side. Meals and refreshments at all hours. At Bergen Point, New York Say, two and a half miles from Jersey City ferry, Capt. Lesse announces the opening of the New York Bay Hotel Fishing, bathing and boating.

quiet, comfortable place for those fond of good air and fine fishing. It is only four hours from the city, and on the banks of one of the most beautiful lakes in the country.

The Richmond Hill Hotel at Staten Island, is ready for

visiters. Mr. Kellett, proprietor.

The Medhuret Farm, at Centreport, Long Island, fo "gentlemen or families of respectability," will be ready for guests by the 11th-on the bay, two and a half

Marine Affairs.

hours from the city.

DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN STRANGES -The Vanderbilt steamer Ariel and the mail steamer Union sallet a noon yesterday for Havre. The former reports 170 pus sengers and \$10,000 in specie. The latter had 69 passen gers and \$525,445 in specie.

Coroners' Inquests .. Deaths by Jrowning

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of a German named Hermann Greaves, doing business corner of Lovey and Greenwich streets, who came to his death by drowning, under the following circumstances: The deceased, it appeared, went to bathe at the foot of Christopher street along with a few friends. While the others were enjoying themselves in the water, the deceased, who was unable to swim, commenced to amuse bimself by lowering himself into the water by a chain that was attached to a small vessel moored to the that was attached to a small vessel moorel to the dock. While thus engaged he accidentally slipped his hold and was precipitated to the water, where, after a few seconds struggling, he sank to rise no more. Efforts were made to save the deceased, but the air arrived too late. The deceased was to have been married in a few

late. The decessed was to have been married in a few days.

A man named John Flemmings, while bathing at the foot of Fifty first street on Friday afternoon, was accirentally drowned. His ciothing was found by the police bear the spot where the oncurrence took place. The body of the deceased has not yet been recovered. A number of articles were found also alongside of his clothing, which had avidently been purchased at the store of James Hopkins, 88 West Broadway.

The bodies of two unknown men were found drowned in the East river yesterday. From the general appearance of the bodies they were supposed to have been natives of Ireland. A wordiet of supposed frowning was rendered in each case. The bodies appeared to have been in the water but a few days.

ACCIPENT ON THE HUBSON BUYERBALINGAD.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER BAILROAD. An inquest was also held upon the body of a mun named Christian Steller, who was run over on Hudson Elver railroad, at the corner of Forty-nigth street and Heventh avenue. The deceased it appears was return ing from bathing, when, crossing the track in Eleventh avenue, he stumbled and fell just as a train of cars was avenue, he stumbled and fell just as a train of cars was coming to this city. The wheels passing over his leg, produced a compound fracture of the leg, from the effects of which he soon afterwards duel. It was rumored yesterday that the deceased had been attached by a man with the intention of robbing him, and throwing him upon theirrack with much violence, the train came along, and before he could recover himself the cars passed over his leg. The evidence, however, does not go to establish their state of facts, although the case is thought by many to be one of a very suspicious nature.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge fietts.

Juhn 30.—The Grand Jury rendered bills of indictment in the cases of the United States vs. Louis Gunesch z, for passing a false invoice through the Custom House; the United States vs. John B. Bessenger and others, for colleting mm for service in the Orimea.

The Grand Jury were discharged for the term.

Jersey City News.

The City of Honors.—Reports have been circulated that the construction of the new city of Hudson has not been accomplished in a legal manner. This is not true Governor Price signed the act of incorporation in che time and form, and the act of incorporation is legal. The original act duly certified, is in the possession of Mr. Watson, the Clerk of that city.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

WEAT'S IN THE WIND ?-RESIGNATION OF THE COM Washington, June 30, 1855.

Mesers, Days, McCleiland and Wilson were closeted

pesterday for a long time. Wisson, you remember, was descriptated for Know Nothington. Judge Mason, Commissioner of Patents, has positively resigned. Mr. Shugert, chief clerk of the Patent Office,

will receive the appointment.

I was informed that eighteen heads were taken off today at the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1855. The long contemplated resignation of Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, it is said, has taken place. He will leave next Thursday for more lucrative pursuits Mr. Blake, the new Commissioner of Public Buildings has given bonds in the sum of \$60,000, and appointed

Mr. Roche, the retiring city collector, as his clerk.
Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, it is understood,
has taken umbrage at the administration for preventing
the departure of recruits for the Crimes.

Five clerks and one messenger attached to the Treasu ry Department were removed this morning, on political

The American Party in Georgia

MARION, Ga., June 29, 1355.

The American State Council of Georgia have been in session in this city. The Georgia platform was adopted and the Hon. Garrett Andrews was nominated as the candidate of the party for Governor. The convention was largely attended, and its proceedings were characteristics. terised with much enthusiasm

From Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. FRIGATE CUMBERLAND—RAIL
ROAD ACCIDENT, ETC., ETC.

Boston, June 30, 1855. Mediterranean, arrived here to-day, after an absence of over three years. The Cumberland sailed from La Sper-ia May 6; Genos, May 10; and Gibraitar May 20. The C. parted with the United States steamer Saramac on the 29th, off the Straits of Gibraitar.

Late New Brunswick papers state that a handsome sum has been subscribed and extensive preparations made for the celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, when it takes place.

The schooner Eugenie had arrived at Picton with 160 more of the passengers received from the ship Lychma-ban Castle, wrecked near the Magdalen Islands. The whole number on board were saved

The outward train from Boston ran off the track to-day, near Winchendon The engine, tender and baggage car were thrown down an embankment, twelve feet, and the forward passenger car slightly damaged. All the passengers escaped uninjured. Only one of the firemen was hurt.

The Liquor Law in Maine.

PORTLAND, June 30, 1855.
At the law term of the Supreme Court, at Augusta Court to fine and imprisonment for selling a glass of liquor, Chief Justice Shepley discharged the prisoner or writ of habeas corpus, deciding that municipal judges and justices of the peace have no jurisdiction for pun ishing liquor sellers, under the second section of the jury in the Supreme Court. The effect of this decision to completely nullify the law, so far as the manner and form of its execution has been attempted.

Arrest of a Post Office Clerk.

Cmcago, June 30, 1865.
The special mail agent, Mr. Pinkerton, this morning arrested Theodore P. Denniston, a clerk in the Post Office here, for robbing the mails. Four thousand dollars, in bank notes, were found in his room. It is the genera belief that ten to fifteen thousand dollars have been los from the mails in this manner. The brother of Dennis on was arrested in April last, for the same offence Denniston is now in jail

The Weather in the East.

It was exceedingly het this morning, but an easterly wind springing up, has moderated the weather, and the thermometer at noon registered 84 deg. in the shade. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30, 1855.
The thermometer at this place reaches 98 deg. in the shade.

CONCORD (N. H.), June 30, 1855.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees, in the shade.

The Mortality of Boston.

The total mortality in this city during the six months ending to day was 1,863, being a decrease of 354 on the corresponding six months last year.

Markets.
CHARLESTON. June 29, 1855.
Our cotton market has declined 14c. a 34c. to-day, with sales of 400 bales. Prices range from 93c. a 113c.

113.c. Atlany, June 30—12:30 P. M.

Allany, June 30—12:30 P. M.

Flour held firmer, but no sales at advanced prices.

Sales of 15,600 bushels Western mixed at 57c. allost, and 88c in lots. Oats lower. Sales of Chicago at 59c. weight, and 625;c. measure. Whiskey, 395;c. Receipts by canal to day, 2,294 bbls. flour, 36,380 bushels corn, 6,357 bushels oats.

Fill Appendix

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Money easy. For first class short time paper seven per cent. Stocks dull. Reading Railroad, 45 a 46; Long Island, 17 a 1714; Pennsylvama State fives, 90; Morris Canal, 15.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR CLARK-HIS RETURN TO AL-ANY .- On Friday evening, Governor Clark was enter tained at the house of Geo. J. J. Chambers, one of the newly appointed harbor masters, in Lexington avenue. The company consisted of the following named persons: Governor Myron H. Clark, Sidney H. Stuart, City Judge Justice Pearcey, Hon. C. C. Leigh, Gen. Wm. Hall, Com missioner Kelly, Mr. John I hompson, Major C. Thompson, Rev. Mr. Marsh, a so several members of the Casson son, Rev. Mr. Marzh, a so neveral members of the Cayon League. The last named gentlemen attempted to pump the Governor as to his intention concerning the enforcement of the Maine law, but he ans sered in a non-committal way, and would express no decided opinion; perhaps he had none. A handsome collation was served up, after which the Governor took his cepatrure. Early in the evening, the Governor had been entertained at the house of seafenator Cooley. Testorchy he visited the State Armery, and the Beaf and Dumb Asylum in Fifty-lifth atreet, and at noon took nis departure for albany by the Hudson River care. He had been sojourated during his stay in the city at the residence of John Thompson, Feq. banker, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirtieth street.

Sale or The Ruins of the New City Hall.—The

SALE OF THE RUINS OF THE NEW CITY HALL -The bricks and other materiels of the ruins of the New City Ball-destroyed some time ago by fire-were sold yes

Hall—destroyed some time ago by fire—were sold yesterday, by public auction, in the Farr. Very few parsons were present to take an interest in the sals—of which the following is the result—

1 of No. 1, 50,000 bricks, first bid \$25; ft was run up to \$60 and knocked down to Mr. Higgins.

Lot No. 2, building stone, consisting of window sills, cars, steps, &c. to Mr. W. S. Dubley, for \$50.

Lot No. 3, building stone, same as No. 2, to Mr. Higgins, for \$15.

Lot No. 4, 20,000 bricks, to Mr. Higgins, for \$37.

1 ot No. 5, small lot of building stone, to Mr. Higgins, for \$10.

Lot No. 6, three plies of sills, caps, &b., to Mr. Dudley, for \$25.

ley, for \$25. 1 et No. 7, 50,000 bricks, to Mr. Higgins, for \$40. Lot No. 8, lot of stone far foundations, to Mr. Higgins

for \$55.

Thus was disposed of all that remained of this once unsightly pile. Now, that the ground has been fully cleared of all the old rubbish, we hope a handsome structure will be quickly erected on its site.

The still of Daniel

THE CASE OF POLICEMAN LINX.—The trial of Daniel I'me Case of Policeman lank.—The trial of Daniel Line, the detailed policeman charged with having aided in the escape of Lewis Baker, is now progressing before the Police Commissioners. As Judge Stnart in this case is the chief prosecuting witness, he declined acting as one of the Commissioners, leaving the case for the Mayor and the Recorder to settle upon the testimony he will acquire. No decision has yet been rendered.

SAD CALAMITY.—A young man by the name of Daniel

street, went bathing between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock on Friday night, at the foot of Corlears street, and was drowned. He body being found on Sa-turday morning, is to be interred on Sunday at 2 o'clock, in Calvary Cemetry, and will be accompanied to his place of burial by two military companies, the Denis-toun Slues and Hay's Light Guard, who as universally regrets his loss as those in the neighborhood.

First in Afformaty Stream.—Between nine and ten o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the premises o clock last night, a fire was discovered in the premises No. 31 Attorney street, occupied by Solomen and Isaac Fredericks, snuff and segar box manufacturers. The fire had but just got started when discovered by the neighbors. The firemen were very quickly on the spot, and extinguished it before the but ding was seriously injured. Damage estimated at shout \$1100, no insurance, the origin of the fire is supposed to have been caused by naving the machinery over heated, which set fire to the woodwork.

the woodwork.

Pitor Boar E. K. Collins on a Visit.—The pilot beat
E. K. Collins salled from this port on Thursday for Riston, where she will remain until after the 4th inst. The
pilous on board the Collins, we learn, weat on for the
purpose of witnessing the regatts which is to take place
in Besten on Independence Day.

Protest of the French Residents Against the

New Liquor Law.

The French residents of New York, who late'y met at. 72 Leonard street to deliberate on the temperance law, have addressed to the American public the following

profest :-

profest.—

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

BRETHERS—To not take a had part the sords that we address to you; projuce not it nature of our interference in the regretable differences that a vexatious law has just raised amongst you.

Leaving aside the rights of so administrative naturalization possessed by some of us, we shall only invocations more sacred and more no de ones to your eyes, which have been transect to to us by the herism of the Moritalms, the Lafayettes, and tout soldiers.

Their blood, which girmously mindled itself with yours on the day of your silkanchiesment, has sown in your plains the increasing the lastayettes, and tout soldiers.

Marrover—The luminous rays projected beyond the seas by your boly and theses. Revolution, torse light, upon and effined the value aspirations of France, until them agitated by the approach of a future regeneration. You res, therefore, courses, teat we are noted by ties of every nort—the emission of locas, the worship of liberty and the love of independence! Again we repeat we ought not to be strangers to each other, and, whether we are esparated by the coden or by a streem, our hearts should always beat is unison.

Full of estem for the miraculous rapidity with which.

by the coan or or a series, beat in unison.

Full of extern for the miraoulous rapidity with which you have created a fecund and advanced dividuation—niled with a similation for the practical genius which gives to your astronal character an impulse that the citature of horizons cannot dismay—we will nevertheless tell you, and that boddly, our comions of the law entitled "An act for the prevention of intemperance, countries and crime."

itiled "An set for the prevention of intemperance, paupers m and crime."

We will speak to you frankly, and you will appreciate our freedom of speech. It is only to the feetse that it is necessary to use reserve; to the strong the truth should always be told.

Whilst sharing the horror that you entertain against the shameful results of drunkenness, we feel still greater respect for individual liberty. We believe that the latter principle should be continually safeguaried, a that it should always be maintained above all otherousl considerations.

latter principle should be continually asseguated, a that it should always be maintained above all oth social considerations.

Besides, we belong to a country over which despotiss has at times drawn terrible it was; and the nistory of our painful past has but ted requently shown to use the insufficiency of Draconian legislation. We have seen, on the contrary, in the excess of the rigors of the law, an excitement which must draw into its current the whole of the population.

It is not our purpose to discuss the details of the imperance law. We shall not take upon ourselves to judge of the intentions of our legislators, and still less to blume the attachment toat a part of your population appears to entertain for this law. We sast, however, of all to descend into the depths of their conscience, to interrogate it loyally to weigh then the imprescriptible rights of each, and the asswer will be, we are sure, the condemnation of the law.

That is all that we expect.

As to the rest, we have candidence in the impuriality of your magistrates; we count on the generous goodsense of the people to protect our interests, our properties and our persons against toe auintelligent and fanatical application of this law. Now:

We repudiate with indignation the sinister or ricinous projects which have been calumniously attributed to us of a military resistance. We are persuasied that the popular segacity has already appreciated such assertions at their just value. To day, and from this date, in the name of the great republic of the United States, whose bars is the liberty of nations and of individuals—in the name of the protecting abelier which it accords to the oppressed of all countries—in the name of the protecting abelier which it accords to the oppressed of all countries—in the name of the protecting abelier which it accords to the oppressed of all countries—in the name of the protecting abelier which in accords to the oppressed of all countries—in the name of the protecting abelier which it accords to the oppressed of all co

Henri Delecluze, A. St Lery, T. A. Palas. A Lauson, Henri Deleciaze,
A. Trey. A. St. Lary,
F. Vegeli, T. A. Palas.
P. Gorgounet,
72 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK, June 29, 1835. Judge Culver Presented by a Grand Jury.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OTER AND TERMINER.
Before Judge Rockwell (presiding), and Justices Stryker
and Emmans.
The above court convened in the Governor's Room of ceiving the presentment of toe Grand Jury, which had been in session since the first Monday in Jur finding about fifteen indictments (since the previous re-

port), they made the following presentment in relat to Judge Cuiver, of the Brooslyn City Court:—

port), they made the following presentment in relationto Judge Culver, of the Brootlyin City Court:—

The Grand Inquest for the June term of the Court of Oyer and Ferminer bag leave to say that they have an so anously, for the past three weeks, given their attention to the cases coming before them, without any desire to shrink from the responsibility of action upon any matter having as its tendency the public good, or the weifare of the community to which they belong—belleving that upon them devolves the important and imperative responsibility of truly and impartaily investigating all matters laid before them for their action. And hat no public officer, or class of public officials, ho were raited the position they may occupy, are exempt from a crutiny of their actions.

With these sentiments your Grand Jury have resolved to do their duty (as they understand it) learlessly and without favor. A subject to which they would in their presentment desire to call attention, is the multitude of complaints which have come before them or 'interfering with others.' Nome few o these complaints were well founded, and were of sufficiently gigaraxted and serious a nature for the consideration of a Grand Jury. But by far the greater mass of them could, in the opinion of this Grand Jury, be much more readily and ch-apty disposed of in the lower occurts. They hope, therefore, in future, that as many of such cases as can consistently (and serve the erons of justice) be disposed of the theory reaching the grand inquest and consequently the county treasury.

Another subject to which they would refer, and which

Another subject to which they would refer, and which Another subject to which they would refer, and which in their opinion demands the prompt and energetic action of the proper autorities, is that of our City Court. Painful as it is for whem to present a charge of so serious a nature, they nevertheless deem it their duty to the community, as well as to themselves, to state, on the authority of facts which have been laid to core them, test Judge Culver, of the City Court, has been guilty of many acts of vross meglagence and partiality in the discharge of his official duties, and that they would therefore present him as totally unqualified and unfit to discharge impartially the duties of his present responsible position.

le position.
Your Grand Jury would therefore recommend that
wen measures as are in keeping with the statutes and

rour Grand Jury would therefore recompose in that such measures as are in keeping with the statute and constitution be taken to remedy the evil complained of. Your Grand Jury feel constrained to acknowledge their obligations to many of their follow cluzens for their efficient aid in these investigations.

Your Grand Jury would ceem it an injustice to pass over without mention their visit to the county jull and county institutions at Flatbush. Without particularizing, they would express their entire satisfaction at the good order, cleanliness and disc pline that pervales these entire institutions in this very unpropitious season of the jear. Without being invitions they would acknowledge the courtery of their life to. Mr Meyers, of the Almahouse, Dr. Bianchard, physician at the Lunaic Anjum; Mrs. Newton matron of the Lunaic Asylum, Mrs. Newton matron of the Nursery. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS C. KIRBY, Foreman.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION RESPECTING THE EMI-GRATION PROM SAXONY AND GERMANY.

at Leipsic, the tolicwing communication made to him from the National Society of German emigration in that

from the National codes; of the most important and influential codeties on the Continent, it is good authority on the subject of emigration.

It will be seen that an admission is made respecting, the character of many of the emigratus to this country, which fully encorses the opinions entertained by Mayor Wood relative to sending paupers and criminals to this country, and fully justifies bim in the stringent course be has adopted with reference to its future continuation.

country, and fully justifies him in the stringent course be has adopted with reievence to its future continuance:

To the Consul of the United State, or North america, Dr. G. G. Fleder, at Leipsic:

Lineac, June 4, 1856.

We feel howered in giving you the following answers to various questions which you have put to us, in relation to the emigration from the kingdom of Saxony:

It cannot be denied that for some time the governments of some States, and also the authorities of several communities, have deemed it convenient to free themselves from their paupers by shipping them to the United States. It is also notorious that or missais, after having suffered punishment, have in the same manner been transported to the United States with the rise to free the community of them for ever. In consequence of this a system of economy was adopted productive of an avoidable evils, as they (the emigrants) were supplied merely with money sufficient for the psymination of the properties of the community of the sent of the psymination of the properties of the consequence of the community of the money of the psymination of the properties of the configuration as they are no pelled immediately to apply for aid, and were, therefore, regarsed as very unwelsome visiters.

There practices are certainly as inhuman as they are mprudent, but the government of Saxony has not at any time has recourse to this sastem of economy.

We have seen thoroughly acquainted with the emigration affairs of Germany for the last eight years, during which time not a single case which could implicate the Kingdom of faxony in such action has ever come within our knowledge. On the contrary, it is an subject of regret to us that with very few exceptions, the greater part of these who emigrate from Saxony are composed chiefly of the wealthler class of our people and our beat rechanges. We, therefore, instead of the best portion of our honest and most valuable citizes.

the best portion of our honest and most valuable citizens.

As it appears the German emigration to the United States is becoming too powerful and troublesome, you may assore the American authorities that a speedy change in this respect is unavoitable. The decrease of emigration in general, and to North America is particular, during the last year, has become so apparent that we are warranted in asserting that the emigration of this year will not be half so numerous as that of isst year. The scaporta present quite a desolate appearance at the usual time of emigration, but the accounts which we receive from all the interior parts of Germany, of the great change in emigration, is still more recarriable. Hundreds of housands who intended to emigrate have entirely abandoned the notion. Most respectfully, The Directors of the National Seciety of German Emigration.

In the Consultor the United States, De Fitness Plassart Indirect, June 9, 1868.

I beg leave to add a few remarks to the subject of our verbal conversation.

I begant to have a retailed that European governments and principalities have been in the practice of freeing themselves from their paupers, and even of their more or less guilty criminals, by sending them to America and paying the cost of their voyage to the sea ports and the passage